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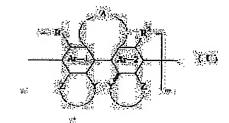
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## (54) AXIALLY ASYMMETRIC COMPOUND HAVING CROSSLINKED STRUCTURE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an axially asymmetric compound useful as an asymmetry identifying material. SOLUTION: The axially asymmetric compound has a crosslinked structure represented by formula (I) (wherein A is a ring structure having carbon atoms of a ≤36-membered ring as the main constituting atoms and at least one hetero atom selected from oxygen, sulfur, selenium, and the like; Ar is an aromatic ring compound, and Ar-1 and Ar-2 may be the same or different; Y and Z are each a substituent which forms an axially asymmetric structure between Ar-1 and Ar-2; R1 and R2 are each selected from hydrogen, a ≤30C alkyl group, an aryl group, and the like, and may be the same or different; and (m) is an integer of 5 to 1,000).



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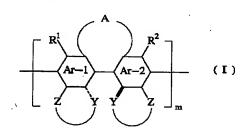
#### (54) 【発明の名称】 架橋構造を有する軸不斉化合物重合体

## (57) 【要約】

【課題】 不斉識別材料として有用な軸不斉化合物重合 体の提供。

【解決手段】 「下記一般式(I)で示される架橋構造を 有する軸不斉化合物重合体。

## 【化1】



(Aは、36員環までの炭素原子を主な構成原子とする 環状構造を示す。酸素、硫黄、セレン等から選ばれる1 個以上のヘテロ原子を含有する構造を示し、Arは芳香 族環状化合物を示し、Ar-1とAr-2は同一でも異 なっていても良い。Y及びZは、Ar-1とAr-2の 間に軸不斉構造を形成させる置換基を示す。R1、R2

は、水素、炭素数30以下のアルキル基、アリール基等 から選ばれるもので、同一でも異なっていてもよい。m は5~1000の整数を示す。)

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下記一般式(I)で示される架橋構造を 有する軸不斉化合物重合体。

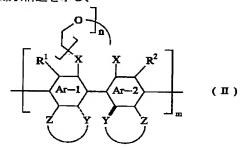
【化1】

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & A \\
\hline
 &$$

(式中の各記号の意味は下記のとおり。Aは、36員環までの炭素原子を主な構成原子とする環状構造を示し、

酸素、硫黄、セレン、窒素、燐、アンチモン、ケイ素から選ばれる1個以上のヘテロ原子を含有する構造を示す。Arは、芳香族環状化合物を示し、Ar-1とAr-2は、同一でも異なっていてもよい。Y及びZは、Ar-1及びAr-2と共に軸不斉構造を形成させる原子団を示す。R1、R2は、水素、炭素数30以下のアルキル基、アリール基、アラルキル基、ヒドロキシ基、アミノ基、アルコキシ基、シロキシ基及びアセトキシ基から選ばれるもので、同一でも異なっていてもよい。mは5~1000の整数を示す。)

【請求項2】 下記一般式(II)で示されるクラウンエーテルを架橋構造として有する軸不斉化合物重合体。 【化2】



(式中、nは10以下の整数を示し、Xは酸素又は窒素 原子を示し、他の記号の意味は一般式(I)と同様であ る。)

【請求項3】 下記一般式(III) で示されるクラウンエーテルを架橋構造として有する軸不斉化合物重合体。 【化3】

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^1 & X & X & R^2 \\ X & X & R^2 \end{bmatrix}_m \quad (\text{III})$$

(式中、nは10以下の整数を示し、Xは酸素又は窒素原子を示し、他の記号の意味は一般式(I)と同様である。)

【請求項4】 一般式(I)、(II) 又は(III)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体の製造方法であり、それぞれの単量体を用い、金属触媒を使用した酸化的カップリング反応により、一般式(I)、(II) 又は(III)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体を得ることを特徴とする製造方法。

【請求項5】 金属触媒として銅及びジアミン配位子触 媒を用いる請求項4記載の製造方法。

【請求項6】 請求項1~3のいずれか1記載の軸不斉

化合物重合体を使用する光学異性体分離用分離剤。

【請求項7】 請求項1~3のいずれか1記載の軸不斉 化合物重合体を使用する液体クロマトグラフィー用光学 異性体分離用固定相。

【請求項8】 請求項1~3のいずれか1記載の軸不斉 化合物重合体を使用する擬似移動床方式を含む分取用液 体クロマトグラフィー用光学異性体分離用固定相。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、光学活性な架橋構造を有した軸不斉化合物重合体、その製造方法及び前記軸不斉化合物重合体を使用する光学異性体分離用分離剤等に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】光学活性な重合体は、高分子主鎖の高次構造に由来する特異な機能性に関心が寄せられており、これまで幾つかの報告例がある。

【0003】特開昭56-106907号公報には、光学活性なメタクリル酸トリフェニルメチルの重合体が開示されており、この物質の高分子主鎖は一方向きのらせん構造を有し、高い施光性を示すとともに、光学異性体分離剤としても有用であることが記載されている。特開昭56-167708号公報には、アクリル酸アミドの重合体が開示され、この物質はその分子不斉に基づく大きな施光性を示し、光学分割剤として有用であることが記載されている。更に特願平10-49238号公報に

は、光学活性ポリフェニルアセチレンが光学異性体の絶対配置識別剤として利用可能であることが記載されている。また、特開昭64-79230号公報には、光学活性な重合体を用いた液晶組成物が開示されている。

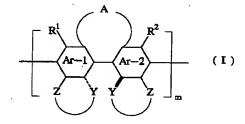
【0004】本発明の課題は、特異的な機能を持つ新規な光学活性重合体、製造方法、更にはそれを用いた光学 異性体分離材料を提供することにある。

#### [0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題の解決手段として、下記一般式(I)で示される架橋構造を有する軸不斉化合物重合体を提供する。

[0006]

### [化4]



【〇〇〇7】(式中の各記号の意味は下記のとおり。

【0008】Aは、36員環までの炭素原子を主な構成原子とする環状構造を示し、酸素、硫黄、セレン、窒素、燐、アンチモン、ケイ素から選ばれる1個以上のヘテロ原子を含有する構造を示す。

【OOO9】Arは、芳香族環状化合物を示し、Arー1とArー2は、同一でも異なっていてもよい。

【〇〇1〇】Y及びZは、Ar-1及びAr-2と共に 軸不斉構造を形成させる原子団を示す。

【0011】 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ は、水素、炭素数30以下のアルキル基、アリール基、アラルキル基、ヒドロキシ基、アミノ基、アルコキシ基、シロキシ基及びアセトキシ基から選ばれるもので、同一でも異なっていてもよい。

【0012】mは5~1000の整数を示す。)

更に本発明は、上記課題の他の解決手段として、下記一般式 (II) で示されるクラウンエーテルを架橋構造として有する軸不斉化合物重合体を提供する。

[0013]

【化5】

【0014】(式中、nは10以下の整数を示し、Xは酸素又は窒素原子を示し、他の記号の意味は一般式(I)と同様である。)

本発明は、上記課題の解決手段として、下記一般式 (III) で示されるクラウンエーテルを架橋構造として有する軸不斉化合物重合体を提供する。

[0015]

### 【化6】

$$\begin{bmatrix}
R^{1} & X & X & R^{2} \\
X & X & R^{2}
\end{bmatrix}_{m} \quad ( \mathbf{m} )$$

【0016】(式中、nは10以下の整数を示し、Xは酸素又は窒素原子を示し、他の記号の意味は一般式(I)と同様である。)

また本発明は、上記他の課題の解決手段として、上記各 発明の軸不斉化合物重合体の製造方法、上記各発明の軸 不斉化合物重合体からなる光学異性体分離材料を提供する。

#### [0017]

【発明の実施の形態】一般式(I)、(II)又は(III)で示される架橋構造を有する軸不斉化合物重合体は上記の各一般式のとおりであり、各一般式中の各記号の詳細は次のとおりである。

【0018】Aは、36員環までの炭素原子を主な構成原子とする環状構造、好ましくは6~36員環の環状構造を示し、複数の環状構造を形成していてもよい。

【0019】環状構造中には、酸素、硫黄、セレン、窒素、燐、アンチモン、ケイ素等のヘテロ原子が1個以上含まれている。またカルボニル基、エステル基、アミド基、ヒドロキシ基、カルボキシル基、アミノ基等の極性官能基を有していてもよいが、特に望ましいのは、クラウンエーテルと呼ばれている等間隔で配列した酸素原子やクリプタントと呼ばれている等間隔で配列した窒素原子であり、特に好適であるのはクラウンエーテル構造で

ある。

【0020】Arは、芳香族環状化合物を示し、好ましくは炭素数6~14の芳香族環状化合物を示す。Arー1とArー2は同一でも異なっていてもよく、それぞれ置換基R1又はR2を有し、これらの置換基の存在による立体障害により、Arー1とArー2の回転障壁によって軸不斉構造が形成される構造であればいかなる構造でもよい。

【0021】 Y及びZは、Ar-1及びAr-2と共に 軸不斉構造を形成させる原子団を示し、1,1'ービナフチル単位を形成するもの、6,6'ージメチルー1,1'ービフェニル単位を形成するもの等を挙げることが できる。

【0022】 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ は、水素、炭素数30以下のアルキル基、アリール基、アラルキル基、ヒドロキシ基、アミノ基、アルコキシ基、シロキシ基及びアセトキシ基から選ばれるものである。 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ は同一でも異なっていてもよいが、同一であることが好ましく、ヒドロキシ基、アルコキシ基又はアセトキシ基が好ましい。Xは酸素又は窒素原子を示し、好ましくは酸素原子である。【0023】mは5~100000整数を示し、好ましく

【0023】mは5~1000の整数を示し、好ましくは10~1000、より好ましくは取り扱いの容易さの点で10~500の整数である。nは、10以下の整数を示し、好ましくは2~6の整数を示す。

【0024】一般式(I)~(III)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体は、一般式(I)~(III)で示される構成単位が導かれる各モノマーを用い、金属触媒を使用した酸化的カップリング反応を適用した繰り返し重合により得ることができる。

【0025】金属触媒は、酸化的カップリング反応を引き起させる金属であればいかなる種類のものでもよく、0価金属でも酸化状態が上がった原子価金属でもよい。【0026】金属としては特に遷移金属が望ましく、より好適にはウルマン反応などに使用されることで知られる銅やニッケル等が好ましい。酸化数が1価以上の金属に対するカウンターアニオンとして使用されるものならばよいが、具体的には塩素アニオン、臭素アニオンに代表されるハロゲンアニオン、ヘキサフルオロリン酸アニオン、過塩素酸アニオン、トラフルオロホウ酸アニオン、トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸アニオン等の原子団アニオンでも構わない。

【0027】配位子はあっても無くてもよい。配位子を使用する場合は、金属に配位可能な官能基を有する化合物であればいかなる構造のものでもよく、配位子自体に不斉構造があってもなくてもよい。金属への配位の点では、窒素、リン、酸素原子を有する配位子が望ましく、特に二座以上の配位座を有した配位子がさらに望ましい、その中でも銅を金属とした場合には、スパルテイン、下記式で示されるピロリジニルメチルピロジニン

(PMP)、 $N,N,N',N',-\tau$ トラメチルエチレンジアミン(TMEDA)といったジアミン配位子が好適である。

[0028]

【化7】

【0029】酸化的カップリング反応による繰り返し重合反応は、窒素雰囲気下又は酸素雰囲気下で行うことが望ましいが空気雰囲気下で行ってもよい。またモノマーが常温、常圧で液体の場合、無溶剤条件でも重合反応を行うことができるが、固体である場合に使用する反応溶媒としては、鋳型高分子化合物が溶解可能であれば使用することができる。より望ましくは、トルエン、テトラヒドロフラン、クロロホルム、塩化メチレン、メタノール等である。

【0030】酸化的カップリング重合反応を行う際の原料モノマー濃度は、0.01mmol/L(溶剤)から無溶媒条件までの濃度が用いられるが、反応溶媒中で重合を行う際の好適なモノマー濃度は、反応溶媒中、1mmol/L~10mol/Lとなる濃度範囲が好ましい。金属触媒の使用濃度は、反応液中、0.0001mmol/L~1mol/Lとなる濃度範囲が好ましく、0.1mmol/L~1mol/Lの範囲がより好ましい。

【0031】配位子を反応時に添加する場合、その量は、上限に関しては重合溶剤に溶解する濃度であればいかなる濃度でも構わないが、金属触媒モル数に対して100倍量~1/100倍量の範囲で使用することが好ましく、10倍量~1/10倍量の範囲がより好ましい。【0032】本発明の重合体を不斉識別材料とした場合の識別対象化合物はいかなる光学異性体化合物でもよいが、特に架橋構造部分と相互作用可能な光学異性体が望ましい。

【 O O 3 3 】本発明の軸不斉化合物重合体は、光学異性体分離メディア、センシング材料等の不斉識別機能を有した材料として適用できるが、液晶、非線型光学材料等の機能材料としても適用の可能性がある。

【0034】分離メディアとしては、クロマトグラフィー固定相、膜分離材料、ホストゲスト分離材料等に適用できるが、特に液体クロマトグラフィー(HPLC)、ガスクロマトグラフィー、薄層クロマトグラフィー、キ

ャピラリー電気泳動などのクロマトグラフィー用材料として好適であり、特定分子への認識材料という点では、 分取用液体クロマトグラフィー基材、特に擬似移動床方式を組み合わせた大量分取を志向したクロマトグラフィー基材への適用が好ましい。

#### [0035]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例にそって詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例に限定されるものではない。

【OO36】製造例1 (モノマー(IV)、(V)、(VI)の製造)

窒素置換した反応容器に2,3-ジヒドロキシナフタレン(32.0g、200mmol)を入れ、DMSO(200ml)を加え溶解した。臭化ベンジル(19.0ml、160mmol)、炭酸カリウム(27.6g、200mmol)を加え、90℃にて2.5時間攪拌した。その後、反応混合物を濾過し、エーテルで洗浄した。得られた溶液を飽和塩化アンモニウム水溶液と飽和塩化ナトリウム水溶液で抽出し、有機層を硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥した後、溶媒を減圧蒸留し粗生成物を得た。得られた粗生成物をカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:ヘキサン/酢酸エチル/クロロホルム)により精製し、2-ヒドロキシ-3-ベンジルオキシナフタレン(収量:2.7g、収率:56.8%)を得た。

【0037】窒素置換した容器に、CuCl(OH)・TMEDA(0.120g、0.515mmol)を入れ、ジクロロメタン(275ml)及び2-ヒドロキシ-3-ベンジルオキシナフタレン(12.9g、51.5mmol)を加え、酸素雰囲気にし、23時間攪拌した。その後、希塩酸を加え、クロロホルムで抽出し、得られた有機層を硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥した後、溶媒を減圧

蒸留し粗生成物を得た。得られた粗生成物をカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:ヘキサン/酢酸エチル/クロロホルム)により精製し、モノマー(IV) (収量:12.2g、収率:95.1%)を得た。

【0038】窒素置換した反応容器にt-ブトキシカリウム(KTB)(0.573g、5.11mmol)を入れ、乾燥THF(8ml)を加え、ついで、モノマー(IV)(0.849g、1.70mmol)を加え攪拌・溶解した。また、別に窒素置換した反応容器にpenta(ethy leneglycol)di-p-toulenesulfonate(0.976g、1.70mmol)THF(9ml)を加え、溶液を調製した。この溶液を先の反応容器に加え、加熱還流し、4時間攪拌を行った。その後、この反応混合物を希塩酸ークロロホルムにて抽出し、得られた有機層を硫酸マグネシウムで乾燥した後、溶媒を減圧乾燥し粗生成物を得た。この得られた粗生成物をカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:ヘキサン/酢酸エチル/クロロホルム)にて精製し、モノマー(V)(収量:0.563g、収率:47.2%)を得た。

【0039】窒素置換した反応容器にモノマー(V) (0.563g、0.803mmol)を入れ、THF (10ml)を加え、攪拌・溶解した。次に10%パラ ジウム炭素(0.113g、20質量%)を加え、水素 雰囲気とし、23時間攪拌を行った。この得られた反応 混合物をろ過し、THFにで洗浄したのち、溶媒を減圧 蒸留し、粗生成物を得た。この得られた粗生成物をカラ ムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:ヘキサン/酢酸エチ ル/クロロホルム)にて精製し、モノマー(VI)(収 量:0.216g、収率:51.7%)を得た。

[0040]

【化8】

【0041】(式中のBnはベンジル基を示す。)得られたモノマー(VI)は、HPLCにより、R体とS体にそれぞれ分取した。分取条件は以下のとおり。

カラム・・・CHIRALPAK AD (2cm 0×25cm L)

溶離液・・・エタノール

流速····3ml/min

得られたモノマー(VI)の $^1$ H-NMRスペクトル、赤外線吸収スペクトル及び旋光度を以下に示す。

[ O O 4 2 ]  $^1$  H-NMR (400MHz, CDC13) :  $\delta$  3, 36-3, 75 (m, 20H, -0CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-), 7, 08-7, 76 (m, 12H, C<sub>6</sub>H50H) I R (KBr) : 3231, 2875, 1597, 1509, 1442, 1347, 1251, 117 0, 1111, 1043, 951, 870, 750cm<sup>-1</sup>

[ $\alpha$ ] $^{25}$ D=-55.8° (CHC13, c=1.0, R体)、[ $\alpha$ ] $^{25}$ D=+60.0° (CHC13, c=1.0, S体)。

【〇〇43】実施例1 (ジアミン錯体として(-)-スパルテインを使用した軸不斉化合物重合体の製造)

窒素置換した反応容器に塩化銅I!(0. 207g、モノマーに対して2当量)を入れ、塩化メチレン(13. 4m I)を加えた。(-)-スパルテイン(0. 71mI、モノマーに対して4当量)を加え、20分攪拌することにより触媒を調製した。次に、モノマー(VI)(0. 40g、

0.77mmol)を加え、24時間攪拌した。反応混合物をメタノール(250ml)に滴下し、得られた沈殿物を遠心分離し、さらに繰り返しメタノールで洗浄した後、真空乾燥を行い、下記式(VII)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体を得た。生成物はGPC、旋光計により分析を行い、その結果を表1に示す。

[0044]

【 O O 4 5 】 実施例 2 (ジアミン錯体として(+) PMPを使用した軸不斉化合物重合体の製造)

窒素置換した反応容器に、塩化銅 I (O. O 152g、20mo I%)を入れ、O. 5mo I / L(+) PMP / 塩化メチレン溶液 (O. 38m I、25mo I%)を加え、酸素雰囲気にし、20分攪拌することにより触媒を調製した。次に、モノマー(V)(O. 40g、O. 77mmo I)を塩化メチレン(6. 4m I)に溶かした溶液を上記混合物に加え、24時間攪拌した。反応混合物をメタノール(250m I)に滴下し、得られた沈殿物を遠心分離し、更に繰り返しメタノールで洗浄した後、真空乾燥を行い、式(VII)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体を得た。生成物はGPC、旋光計により分析を行い、その結果を表1に示す。

【0046】実施例3(ジアミン錯体としてTMEDA を使用した軸不斉化合物重合体の製造)

窒素置換した反応容器に塩化銅 I(O.O152g.2Omol%)を入れ、O.66MOTMEDA/塩化メチレン溶液 (O.29ml.25mol%)を加え、酸素雰囲気にし、20分攪拌することにより触媒を調製た。次に、モノマー(<math>V) (O.40g.O.77mmol)を塩化メチレン(6.4ml)に溶かした溶液を上記混合物に加え、24時間攪拌した。反応混合物をメタノ

一ル(250ml)に滴下し、得られた沈殿物を遠心分離し、更に繰り返しメタノールで洗浄した後、真空乾燥を行い、式(VII)で示される軸不斉化合物重合体を得た。 生成物はGPC、旋光計により分析を行い、その結果を表1に記す。

[0047]

【表1】

	式(VII)の重合体	金属触媒	収率(%) <sup>a)</sup>	$Mn(\times 10^{-3})^{b)}$	$(\alpha)^{25}D^{c}$
実施例1	R体	CuCl <sub>2</sub> -(-)スパ	40	3.0	+51.6°
~4501	S体	ルテイン	48	2.9	-102.3°
実施例2	R体	CuCl-(+)PMP	33	3.1	+70.6°
	S体	CUCI-(T)PMP	30	3.0	-73.4°
実施例3	R体	CuCI-TMEDA	37	3.5	+68.5°
	S体	GUGI-TMEDA	40	3.5	-79.4°

【 O O 4 8 】 a): メタノール不溶出重量から算出 b): サイズ排除クロマトグラフィー法(THF)により測定 (ポリスチレン換算)

c): CHC13, c=1.0

応用例1

製造例1、実施例1~3で製造したモノマー及びポリマーにて、フェニルグリシンメチルエステルの塩酸塩に対する不斉識別能の評価を行った。ラセミ体のアミノ酸塩酸塩及びLiPF6を含む水溶液(アミノ酸=0.02

5 mol / L)をポリマーのクロロホルム溶液(モノマー基準=0.0125 mol/L)で15分間激しく攪拌し、抽出操作を行った(モノマーユニット/アミノ酸=1/2、モノマーユニット/LiPF6=1/20)。水層のUV及びCD吸収を測定し、アミノ酸の濃度及び光学純度(e.e.)を決定した。また、 $\alpha$ 値は以下の式に従って決定した。結果を以下の表2に示す。

[0049].

【数1】

(上澄み液中のメジャー成分(%)/上澄み液中のマイナー成分(%)]

【吸着マイナー成分(%)/吸着メジャー成分(%)】

(%: 質量%)

[0050]

【表 2 】

	式(VIDの宣合体	吸着量(%)	吸着成分の純度(e.e)	α,
製造例1	R体	16. 0	34. 5	2. 34(S)
実施例1	R体	20. 8	4. 7	1. 13(S)
	S体	29. 2	10. 4	1. 34(R)
実施例2	R体.	20. 1	5. 1	1. 13(S)
	S体	21. 4	5. 2	1. 14(R)
実施例3	R体	20. 3	6. 6	1. 18(S)
	S体	20. 1	8. 7	1. 24(R)

[0051]

【発明の効果】本発明の軸不斉化合物重合体は、光学異

性体分離メディア、センシング材料等の不斉識別機能を 有した材料として適用できる。

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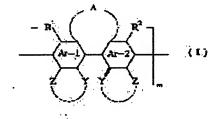
(72)Inventor: OKAMOTO YOSHIO

HABAGAMI SHIGEKI

# (54) AXIALLY ASYMMETRIC COMPOUND HAVING CROSSLINKED STRUCTURE (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an axially asymmetric compound useful as an asymmetry identifying material.

SOLUTION: The axially asymmetric compound has a crosslinked structure represented by formula (I) (wherein A is a ring structure having carbon atoms of a ≤36-membered ring as the main constituting atoms and at least one hetero atom selected from oxygen, sulfur, selenium, and the like; Ar is an aromatic ring compound, and Ar-1 and Ar-2 may be the same or different; Y and Z are each a substituent which forms an axially asymmetric structure between Ar-1 and Ar-2; R1 and R2 are each selected from hydrogen, a ≤ 30C alkyl group, an aryl group, and the like, and may be the same or different; and (m) is an integer of 5 to 1,000).



## **LEGAL STATUS**

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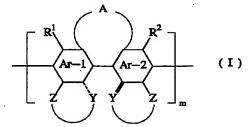
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### **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has the structure of cross linkage shown by the following general formula (I).

## [Formula 1]



(The passage of the following [ semantics / of each notation in a formula ].) A shows the cyclic structure which uses the carbon atom to 36 membered-rings as the main configuration atoms, and shows the structure containing one or more hetero atoms chosen from oxygen, sulfur, a selenium, nitrogen, phosphorus, antimony, and silicon. Ar shows an aromatic series ring compound, and even if Ar-1 and Ar-2 are the same, they may differ. Y and Z show the atomic group in which axial dissymmetry structure is made to form with Ar-1 and Ar-2. R1 and R2 are chosen from hydrogen, a with a carbon number of 30 or less alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl radical, a hydroxy group, the amino group, an alkoxy group, a siloxy radical, and an acetoxy radical, and even if the same, they may differ. m shows the integer of 5-1000.

[Claim 2] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has crown ether shown by the following general formula (II) as the structure of cross linkage.

[Formula 2]

$$\begin{bmatrix}
R^1 & X & X & R^2 \\
X & X & X & R^2
\end{bmatrix}_{m} (\Pi)$$

(n shows ten or less integer among a formula, X shows oxygen or a nitrogen atom, and the semantics of other notations is the same as that of a general formula (I).)

[Claim 3] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has crown ether shown by the following general formula (III) as the structure of cross linkage.

[Formula 3]

(n shows ten or less integer among a formula, X shows oxygen or a nitrogen atom, and the semantics of other notations is the same as that of a general formula (I).)

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach characterized by obtaining a general formula (I), (II), or (III) the axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown by the oxidative coupling reaction which is a general formula (I), (II), or (III) the manufacture approach of an axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown, and used the metal catalyst using each monomer.

[Claim 5] The manufacture approach according to claim 4 using copper and a diamine ligand catalyst as a metal catalyst.

[Claim 6] The separating medium for optical-isomer separation which uses the axial asymmetrical compound polymer of any 1 publication of claims 1-3.

[Claim 7] The stationary phase for optical-isomer separation for liquid chromatography which uses the axial asymmetrical compound polymer of any 1 publication of claims 1-3.

[Claim 8] The stationary phase for optical-isomer separation containing the simulated moving bed method which uses the axial asymmetrical compound polymer of any 1 publication of claims 1-3 for liquid chromatography for preparative isolation.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the separating medium for optical-isomer separation which uses an axial asymmetrical compound polymer with the optical activity structure of cross linkage, its manufacture approach, and said axial asymmetrical compound polymer. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It has a interest in the unique functionality originating in the higher order structure of a macromolecule principal chain, and an optical activity polymer has the example of a report of former some.

[0003] While the polymer of optical activity methacrylic-acid triphenylmethyl is indicated by JP,56-106907,A, the macromolecule principal chain of this matter has the helical structure of the sense on the other hand and high \*\*\*\*\*\* is shown, it is indicated that it is useful also as an optical-isomer separating medium. The polymer of an acrylic-acid amide is indicated by JP,56-167708,A, this matter shows big \*\*\*\*\* based on that molecular dissymmetry to it, and it is indicated that it is useful as an optical-resolution agent. Furthermore, it is indicated by the Japanese-Patent-Application-No. No. 49238 [ten to ] official report that optical-activity polyphenyl acetylene is available as an absolute-configuration discernment agent of an optical isomer. Moreover, the liquid crystal constituent using an optical activity polymer is indicated by JP,64-79230,A.

[0004] The technical problem of this invention is to offer a new optically active polymer [ with a specific function ], manufacture approach, and using it further optical-isomer separation ingredient.

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention offers the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has the structure of cross linkage shown by the following general formula (I) as a solution means of the above-mentioned technical problem.
[0006]

[Formula 4]

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & A \\
\hline
 &$$

[0007] (The passage of the following [semantics / of each notation in a formula].)

[0008] A shows the cyclic structure which uses the carbon atom to 36 membered-rings as the main configuration atoms, and shows the structure containing one or more hetero atoms chosen from oxygen, sulfur, a selenium, nitrogen, phosphorus, antimony, and silicon.

[0009] Ar shows an aromatic series ring compound, and even if Ar-1 and Ar-2 are the same, they may differ.

[0010] Y and Z show the atomic group in which axial dissymmetry structure is made to form with

Ar-1 and Ar-2.

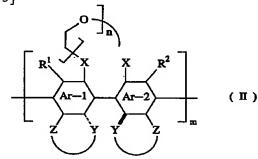
[0011] R1 and R2 are chosen from hydrogen, a with a carbon number of 30 or less alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl radical, a hydroxy group, the amino group, an alkoxy group, a siloxy radical, and an acetoxy radical, and even if the same, they may differ.

[0012] m shows the integer of 5-1000.

Furthermore, this invention offers the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has crown ether shown by the following general formula (II) as the structure of cross linkage as other solution means of the above-mentioned technical problem.

[0013]

[Formula 5]

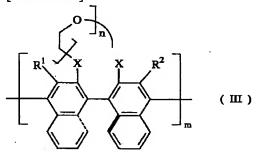


[0014] (n shows ten or less integer among a formula, X shows oxygen or a nitrogen atom, and the semantics of other notations is the same as that of a general formula (I).)

This invention offers the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has crown ether shown by the following general formula (III) as the structure of cross linkage as a solution means of the abovementioned technical problem.

[0015]

[Formula 6]



[0016] (n shows ten or less integer among a formula, X shows oxygen or a nitrogen atom, and the semantics of other notations is the same as that of a general formula (I).)

Moreover, this invention offers the optical-isomer separation ingredient which consists of the manufacture approach of the axial asymmetrical compound polymer each above-mentioned invention, and an axial asymmetrical compound polymer of each above-mentioned invention as a solution means of a technical problem besides the above.

[Embodiment of the Invention] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer which has a general formula (I), (II), or (III) the structure of cross linkage shown is as each above-mentioned general formula, and the detail of each notation in each general formula is as follows.

[0018] the cyclic structure to which A uses the carbon atom to 36 membered-rings as the main configuration atoms -- the cyclic structure of six to 36 membered-ring may be shown preferably, and two or more cyclic structures may be formed.

[0019] In cyclic structure, one or more hetero atoms, such as oxygen, sulfur, a selenium, nitrogen, phosphorus, antimony, and silicon, are contained. Moreover, although you may have polar functional groups, such as a carbonyl group, an ester group, an amide group, a hydroxy group, a carboxyl group, and an amino group, especially a desirable thing is the nitrogen atom arranged by the regular

substituents, what kind of structure is sufficient as them.

intervals currently called the oxygen atom arranged by the regular intervals currently called crown ether, and chestnut PUTANTO, and it is crown ether structure that it is especially suitable. [0020] Ar shows an aromatic series ring compound and shows the aromatic series ring compound of carbon numbers 6-14 preferably. As long as Ar-1 and Ar-2 are the structures where may differ even if the same, and have a substituent R1 or R2, respectively, and axial dissymmetry structure is formed with the rotation obstruction of Ar-1 and Ar-2 of the steric hindrance by existence of these

[0021] Y and Z can show the group in which axial dissymmetry structure is made to form with Ar-1 and Ar-2, and can mention 1, the thing which forms a 1'-binaphthyl unit, 6, the 6'-dimethyl -1, the thing that forms a 1'-biphenyl unit.

[0022] R1 and R2 are chosen from hydrogen, a with a carbon number of 30 or less alkyl group, an aryl group, an aralkyl radical, a hydroxy group, the amino group, an alkoxy group, a siloxy radical, and an acetoxy radical. Although you may differ even if R1 and R2 are the same, the same thing is desirable and a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group, or an acetoxy radical is desirable. X shows oxygen or a nitrogen atom and is an oxygen atom preferably.

[0023] m -- the integer of 5-1000 -- being shown -- desirable -- 10-1000 -- it is the integer of 10-500 in respect of the ease of handling more preferably. n shows ten or less integer and shows the integer of 2-6 preferably.

[0024] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown by the general formula (I) - (III) can be obtained by the repeat polymerization which applied the oxidative coupling reaction which used the metal catalyst using each monomer to which the configuration unit shown by the general formula (I) - (III) is led.

[0025] As long as a metal catalyst is a metal in which an oxidative coupling reaction is made to trigger, what kind of thing is sufficient as it, and the valence metal which the oxidation state went up also with the zerovalent metal is sufficient as it.

[0026] Especially as a metal, transition metals are desirable, and copper, nickel, etc. which are known for being more suitably used for an Ullmann reaction etc. are desirable. Be [ what is necessary / just although an oxidation number is usually used as a counter anion of a \*\*\*\*\*\* cation as a counter anion to the metal more than univalent ], atomic-group anions, such as a halogen anion specifically represented by a chlorine anion and the bromine anion, a hexa fluorophosphoric acid anion, a perchloric acid anion, a tetrafluoroboric acid anion, and a trifluoro methansulfonic acid anion, are sufficient.

[0027] There may be a ligand or there may be. [no] When using a ligand, as long as it is the compound which has the functional group which can be configurated to a metal, the thing of what kind of structure may be used, and dissymmetry structure may be in the ligand itself, or you may not be. a metal -- coordination -- a point -- \*\*\*\* -- nitrogen -- Lynn -- oxygen -- an atom -- having -- a ligand -- desirable -- especially -- two -- seats -- more than -- a coordination position -- having had -- a ligand -- further -- being desirable -- the -- inside -- \*\*\*\* -- copper -- a metal -- \*\* -- having carried out -- a case -- \*\*\*\* -- sparteine -- the following -- a formula -- being shown -- having -- pyrrolidinyl -- methyl -- PIROJININ (PMP) -- N -- N -- ' -- N -- ' -- tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) -- \*\* -- having said -- diamine -- a ligand -- being suitable .

[Formula 7]

[0029] Although it is desirable to perform the repeat polymerization reaction by the oxidative

coupling reaction under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind or an oxygen ambient atmosphere, you may carry out under an air ambient atmosphere. Moreover, in the case of a liquid, a monomer can perform a polymerization reaction also on non-solvent conditions by ordinary temperature and ordinary pressure, but as a reaction solvent used when it is a solid-state, if a mold high molecular compound can be dissolved, it can be used. They are toluene, a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, a methylene chloride, a methanol, etc. more desirably.

[0030] Monomer concentration suitable [ the raw material monomer concentration at the time of performing an oxidative coupling polymerization reaction / at the time of performing a polymerization in a reaction solvent, although the concentration from 0.01 mmol/L (solvent) to non-solvent conditions is used ] has a desirable density range used as 1 mmol/L - 10 mol/L among a reaction solvent. The operating concentration of a metal catalyst has a desirable density range used as 0.0001 mmol/L - 1 mol/L among reaction mixture, and its range of 0.1 mmol/L - 1 mol/L is more desirable.

[0031] When adding a ligand to reaction time, although what kind of concentration is sufficient as long as it is the concentration dissolved in a polymerization solvent about an upper limit, as for the amount, it is desirable to use it in the range of an amount the amount of 100 times - 1 / 100 times to the number of metal catalyst mols, and its range of the amount of 10 times - 1 / the amount of 10 times is more desirable.

[0032] Although what kind of optical-isomer compound is sufficient as the compound for discernment at the time of using the polymer of this invention as a dissymmetry discernment ingredient, the optical isomer in which a structure-of-cross-linkage part and interaction are especially possible is desirable.

[0033] Although the axial asymmetrical compound polymer of this invention is applicable as an ingredient with dissymmetry discernment functions, such as optical isomer separation media and a sensing ingredient, it has the possibility of the application also as functional materials, such as liquid crystal and a non-linear optical material.

[0034] As separation media, although it is applicable to a chromatographic support, a membrane-separation ingredient, a host guest separation ingredient, etc., it is especially suitable as charges of chromatography material, such as liquid chromatography (HPLC), a gas chromatography, thin-layer chromatography, and capillary electrophoresis, and application to the chromatography base material which aimed at the extensive aliquot which combined the liquid chromatography base material for preparative isolation, especially the simulated moving bed method in respect of the recognition ingredient to a specific molecule is desirable.

[Example] Although an example is met and this invention is hereafter explained to a detail, this invention is not limited to these examples.

[0036] The example 1 (manufacture of a monomer (IV), V [ (V) ], and (VI)) of manufacture 2 and 3-dihydroxy naphthalene (32.0g, 200mmol) was put into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, and DMSO (200ml) was added and it dissolved. A benzyl bromide (19.0ml, 160mmol) and potassium carbonate (27.6g, 200mmol) were added, and it stirred at 90 degrees C for 2.5 hours. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered and the ether washed. After the saturated ammonium chloride solution and the saturation sodium chloride water solution having extracted the obtained solution and drying an organic layer with magnesium sulfate, vacuum distillation of the solvent was carried out and the rough product was obtained. The column chromatography (expansion solvent: a hexane / ethyl acetate / chloroform) refined the obtained rough product, and 2-hydroxy-3-benzyloxy naphthalene (yield: 22.7g, yield:56.8%) was obtained.

[0037] CuCl(OH) and TMEDA (0.120g, 0.515mmol) were put into the container which carried out the nitrogen purge, dichloromethane (275ml) and 2-hydroxy-3-benzyloxy naphthalene (12.9g, 51.5mmol) were added, and it was made the oxygen ambient atmosphere, and stirred for 23 hours. Then, dilute hydrochloric acid was added, chloroform extracted, after drying the obtained organic layer with magnesium sulfate, vacuum distillation of the solvent was carried out and the rough product was obtained. The column chromatography (expansion solvent: a hexane / ethyl acetate / chloroform) refined the obtained rough product, and a monomer (IV) and (yield:12.2g, yield:95.1%) were obtained.

[0038] The t-butoxy potassium (KTB) (0.573g, 5.11mmol) was put into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, and Desiccation THF (8ml) was added, and subsequently, a monomer (IV), and (0.849g, 1.70mmol) were added, and it stirred and dissolved. Moreover, penta (ethyleneglycol) di-p-toulenesulfonate (0.976g, 1.70mmol) THF (9ml) was added to the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge independently, and the solution was prepared. This solution was added to the previous reaction container, heating reflux was carried out, and stirring was performed for 4 hours. Then, after dilute-hydrochloric-acid-chloroform's having extracted this reaction mixture and drying the obtained organic layer with magnesium sulfate, reduced pressure drying of the solvent was carried out, and the rough product was obtained. The column chromatography (expansion solvent: a hexane / ethyl acetate / chloroform) refined this obtained rough product, and a monomer (V) and (yield:0.563g, yield:47.2%) were obtained. [0039] A monomer (V), and (0.563g, 0.803mmol) were put into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, and THF (10ml) was added, and it stirred and dissolved. Next, palladium carbon (0.113g, 20 mass %) was added 10%, it considered as the hydrogen ambient atmosphere, and stirring was performed for 23 hours. After filtering this obtained reaction mixture and washing in THF, vacuum distillation of the solvent was carried out and the rough product was obtained. The column chromatography (expansion solvent: a hexane / ethyl acetate / chloroform) refined this obtained rough product, and a monomer (VI) and (yield:0.216g, yield:51.7%) were obtained. [0040]

[Formula 8]

[0041] (Bn in a formula shows benzyl.) The obtained monomer (VI) was isolated preparatively to R bodies and S bodies by HPLC, respectively. Preparative isolation conditions are as follows. a column ... a CHIRALPAK AD (2cmphix25cmL) eluate ... the ethanol rate of flow .... 1 H-NMR spectrum, the infrared absorption spectrum, and angle of rotation of 3 ml/min profit \*\*\*\* monomer (VI) are shown below.

[0042] 1 H-NMR (400MHz, CDCl3) :delta3.36-3.75 (m, 20H, and -OCH2CH2O-), 7.08-7.76 IR (KBr):3231, 2875, 1597, 1509, 1442, 1347, 1251, 1170, 1111, 1043, 951 and 870, 750cm-1[alpha] 25D=-55.8" (CHCl3, c= 1.0, R bodies), (m, 12H, C6H5OH) [alpha]25D=+60.0 degree (CHCl3, c= 1.0, S bodies).

[0043] Example 1 (manufacture of the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which used (-)-

sparteine as a diamine complex)

The copper chloride II (it is 2Eq tog [ 0.207 ] and a monomer) was put into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, and the methylene chloride (13.4ml) was added. (-) - sparteine (it is 4Eq to 0.71ml and a monomer) was added, and the catalyst was prepared by stirring for 20 minutes. Next, a monomer (VI), and (0.40g, 0.77mmol) were added, and it stirred for 24 hours. After the reaction mixture was dropped at the methanol (250ml), it carried out centrifugal separation of the obtained precipitate and the methanol washed repeatedly further, the vacuum drying was performed and the axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown by the following formula (VII) was obtained. A product analyzes with GPC and a polarimeter and shows the result in Table 1.

[0045] Example 2 (manufacture of the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which used (+) PMP as a diamine complex)

A copper chloride I (0.0152g and 20-mol%) is put into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, and they are 0.5 mol/L(+) PMP / methylene chloride solution. (0.38ml and 25-mol%) In addition, it was made the oxygen ambient atmosphere and the catalyst was prepared by stirring for 20 minutes. Next, the solution which melted a monomer (V), and (0.40g, 0.77mmol) to the methylene chloride (6.4ml) was added to the above-mentioned mixture, and was stirred for 24 hours. After the reaction mixture was dropped at the methanol (250ml), it carried out centrifugal separation of the obtained precipitate and the repeat methanol washed further, the vacuum drying was performed and the axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown by the formula (VII) was obtained. A product analyzes with GPC and a polarimeter and shows the result in Table 1.

[0046] Example 3 (manufacture of the axial asymmetrical compound polymer which used TMEDA as a diamine complex)

It is \*\*\*\*\*\* about a catalyst by putting a copper chloride I (0.0152g and 20-mol%) into the reaction container which carried out the nitrogen purge, adding TMEDA / methylene chloride solution of 0.66M (0.29ml and 25-mol%), making it an oxygen ambient atmosphere, and stirring for 20 minutes. Next, the solution which melted a monomer (V), and (0.40g, 0.77mmol) to the methylene chloride (6.4ml) was added to the above-mentioned mixture, and was stirred for 24 hours. After the reaction mixture was dropped at the methanol (250ml), it carried out centrifugal separation of the obtained precipitate and the repeat methanol washed further, the vacuum drying was performed and the axial asymmetrical compound polymer shown by the formula (VII) was obtained. A product analyzes with GPC and a polarimeter and describes the result in Table 1.

[Table 1]

	式(VII)の重合体	金属触媒	収率(%) <sup>a)</sup>	$Mn(\times 10^{-3})^{b}$	(α) <sup>25</sup> D°)
宝体(6)1	R体	CuCl2-(-)スパ	40	3.0	十51.6°
実施例1	S体	ルテイン	48	2,9	-102.3°
実施例2	R体	CuCH(+)PMP	33	3.1	+70.6°
	S体	CUCI-(+)PMP	-30	3.0	-73.4°
実施例3	R体	CuCI-TMEDA	37 .	3.5	+68.5°
	S体	CUCHIMEDA	40	3.5	-79.4°

[0048] a): From methanol insoluble appearance weight to Calculation b: the monomer and polymer which were manufactured by the steric-exclusion-chromatography method (THF) in measurement (polystyrene conversion) c:CHCl3, the example 1 of c=1.0 application 1 manufacture, and the examples 1-3 estimated dissymmetry discernment ability to the hydrochloride of phenylglycine methyl ester. The water solution (amino acid =0.025mol/L) containing the amino acid hydrochloride and LiPF6 of racemic modification was violently stirred for 15 minutes with the chloroform solution (monomer criteria = 0.0125 mol/L) of a polymer, and extract operation was performed (a monomer unit / amino acid = 1/2, a monomer unit / LiPF6=1/20). UV of a water layer and CD absorption were measured, and the concentration and optical purity (e. e.) of amino acid were determined. Moreover, alpha value was determined according to the following formulas. A result is shown in the following table 2.

[0049]

## [0050] [Table 2]

	式(VII)の重合体	吸着量(%)	吸着成分の純度(e.e)	α2
製造例1	R体	16. 0	34. 5	2. 34(S)
実施例1	R体	20. 8	4. 7	1. 13(S)
关心内	S体	29. 2	10. 4	1. 34(R)
実施例2	R体.	20. 1	5. 1	1. 13(S)
	S <b>/</b>	21. 4	5. 2	1. 14(R)
実施例3	R体	20. 3	6. 6	1. 18(S)
	S体	20. 1	8. 7	1. 24(R)

#### [0051]

[Effect of the Invention] The axial asymmetrical compound polymer of this invention is applicable as an ingredient with dissymmetry discernment functions, such as optical isomer separation media and a sensing ingredient.

[Translation done.]